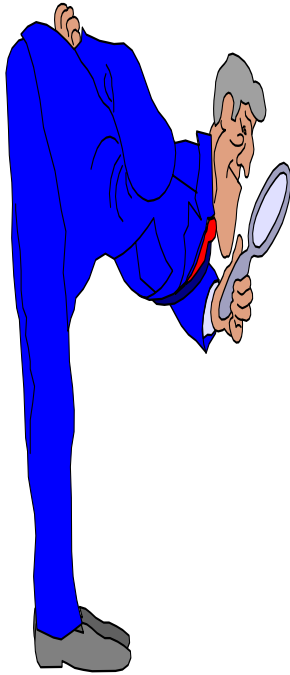


Key Ideas

Chapter 5: Tax Rates & Tax Levies



In this section, we will discuss the following:

- *The role of Certification of assessed values by local officials*
- *The amount of annual minimum levy increases.*

TAX RATES AND TAX LEVIES

In terms of technical and administrative problems, the most difficult part of the budget process is establishment of an adequate tax rate and tax levy. This is particularly difficult because maximum levy limitations are in place for each township. The maximum levy limitation controls the amount of property tax levied by a township, thereby placing a cap on revenues available through property tax.

$$\text{Tax Rate} \times (\text{AV} / 100) = \text{Tax Levy} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Tax Levy} / (\text{AV} / 100) = \text{Tax Rate}$$

When determining the levy required for a specific calendar year, townships are required to subtract from projected expenses any amounts of miscellaneous revenue that will be generated in lieu of property tax. The difference, or amount remaining, reflects what is required to be raised in property tax. If the levy, (line 10, Form 4B) remaining after subtraction of miscellaneous revenues is greater than the maximum levy limitation, a township has two options:

- 1) an excessive levy appeal, if applicable; or
- 2) a reduction in line item expenditures during the current or proposed calendar year.

Unless the township is pursuing an excessive levy appeal for budget purposes, the township will automatically be required to reduce current year or ensuing calendar year expenses. A budget reduction is both a financial and political process. The financial aspect covers the requirement in Indiana for a balanced budget, operations within a maximum levy limitation, and avoidance of operating in the red. The political aspects of a balanced budget are evident. No discussion will follow on this area.

In preparing tax rates, local officials rely on the certification of assessed values by the County Auditor. The County Auditor works with the County Assessor to solidify values that represent the assessed valuation of all real and personal property within the county is reported by the Township Assessor. The Department of Local Government Finance provides the Auditor and other official's data on validation of public utilities and on specific taxation limitations.



In preparing tax rates, local officials rely on the certification of assessed values by the County Auditor.

This information is used by each local official in the determination of tax rates or levies for the ensuing calendar year. The information should be received no later than August 1st (IC 6-1.1-17-1). If the township trustee does not have the information certified from the County Auditor, it should be requested without delay.

Property Tax Levies

Townships are permitted property tax levy growth under current tax laws. Each year this increase is based on the lesser of 6% or the previous 6-year average growth in Indiana non-farm personal income. The excessive levy appeal procedure described in this manual also allows for levy growth in excess of the norm. Proper procedures must be followed to attain this special exception. IC 6-1.1-18.5-13(3).



Each year this increase is based on the lesser of 6% or the previous 6-year average growth in Indiana non-farm

The maximum levy limitations are determined by the Department of Local Government Finance and represent the maximum amount of property taxes that may be raised in a given year. The information is furnished to township trustees prior to preparation of ensuing calendar year budgets. Townships normally have two separate maximum levy worksheets. The first worksheet encompasses the township budget. The estimate of funds to be raised through property taxes may not exceed the maximum levy established for the township operating budget. This levy limitation includes any levies for township general, poor relief and recreation funds. The second worksheet is for township fire fighting purposes. This worksheet encompasses operating expenses associated with fire fighting and emergency medical service costs only. The trustee must balance the needs of the township with the levy limitations.

Determination of the township's proposed property tax rate is calculated on the 16-line statement or Form 4B, Estimate of Funds to be Raised. The Estimate of Funds to be Raised is the property tax levy desired for each fund. Step one involves determining the assessed valuation of taxable property within the township's jurisdiction. This assessed valuation is provided by the County Auditor and certified to the Department of Local Government Finance. The same calculation is used for each fund with a property tax levy.

Step two requires the trustee to take the estimate of funds to be raised on Line 16 of Form 4B and divide that amount by the total assessed valuation for the taxing district. This figure is then multiplied by 100 to determine the tax rate needed to support the fund.

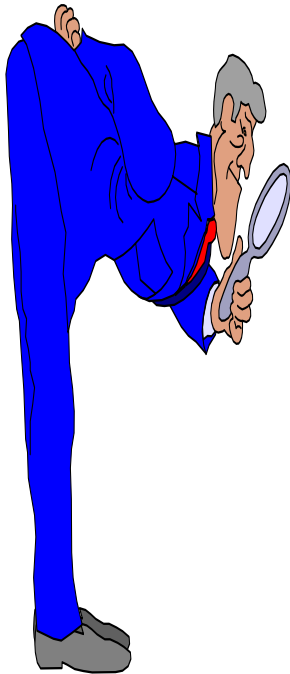
For example: Estimate of funds to be raised is \$100,000
Assessed valuation is \$160,000,000

Tax rate: $100,000 / (160,000,000 / 100) = .0625 = .0625$ tax rate
(To check your work $.0625 \times (160,000,000 / 100) = 100,000$)

The tax rate calculated (.0625) will generate the amount of property tax needed to support this particular fund. The same calculation is made for all funds with a property tax levy.

Summary

Chapter 5: Tax Rates & Tax Levies



In this section, we have discussed the following:

- *In preparing tax rates, local officials rely on the certification of assessed values by the County Auditor.*
- *Each year the maximum increase in levy is based on the lesser of 6% or the previous six year average growth in Indiana non-farm personal income.*